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How to cite this manuscript

If you make reference to this version of the manuscript, use the following information:

Anderson, J. R., Johnson, M. D., Goff, B. N., Cline, L. E., & Lyon, S. E. (2011). Factors that differentiate distressed and non-distressed marriages in army soldiers. Retrieved from <http://krex.ksu.edu>

Published Version Information

Citation: Anderson, J. R., Johnson, M. D., Goff, B. N., Cline, L. E., & Lyon, S. E. (2011). Factors that differentiate distressed and non-distressed marriages in army soldiers. *Marriage & Family Review*, 47(7), 459-473.

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Digital Object Identifier (DOI): doi:10.1080/01494929.2011.619301

Publisher's Link: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/01494929.2011.619301>

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RUNNING HEAD: Distressed and Non-Distressed Army Marriages

Factors That Differentiate Distressed and Non-Distressed Marriages in Army Soldiers

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Abstract

Data from U.S. Army soldiers (N=697) were analyzed to determine the factors that differentiate distressed from non-distressed relationships. Results show that the majority of soldiers had relationship satisfaction scores that categorized them as non-distressed. In addition, soldiers in dual-military marriages had relationship satisfaction scores similar to those of soldiers in military-civilian marriages. Finally, several variables including rank, relocation status, relationship length, and relationship status differentiated distressed from non-distressed relationships. Implications for intervention programming and future research directions are discussed.

Key Words: Dual-Military Couples; Military Marriages; Relationship Distress

Currently, little is known about marital quality in military populations. In their comprehensive review of research on marriage and divorce in the U.S. military, Karney and Crown (2007) stated, “To date, research on military marriages has not directly examined the associations between service members’ characteristics and their marital outcomes (p. 40).” A better understanding of marital quality in military populations is important for at least two reasons. First, research on civilian couples has found that marital quality is associated with both marital stability and personal well-being. In general, lower quality marriages are more likely to dissolve and less likely to obtain the substantial benefits of marriage for personal well-being (Proulx, Helms, & Buehler, 2007; Waite, 1995; Waite & Gallagher, 2000). Individuals mired in low-marital quality do not receive the same health benefits of marriage (Kiecolt-Glaser & Newton, 2001) and initial results also suggest that these individuals do not receive the same psychological and emotional benefits of marriage compared to those who are relatively happily married (Hawkins & Booth, 2005; Proulx et al., 2007). Second, the quality of a soldier’s marriage has potential implications for soldier retention and readiness (Booth, Segal, & Bell, 2007; Rosen & Durand, 1995; Schumm, Bell, & Resnick, 2001). Therefore, a better understanding of the factors that influence marital quality in U.S. Army marriages is an important area of investigation, given that a majority (59%) of soldiers in the U.S. Army are married (Booth et al., 2007) and that marital quality is related to marital stability, personal well-being, and soldier retention and readiness.

Factors Associated with Marital Quality

As Karney and Crown (2007) stated, we know little about the factors that are related to marital quality in the military. There is a large and growing literature, based almost solely on civilian couples, related to the factors that are associated with marital quality. Both cross-

sectional and longitudinal approaches have been utilized to understand how numerous background and demographic factors affect marital quality. These factors include living together prior to marriage, being previously divorced, marrying at a young age, having lower income and educational attainment, experiencing parental divorce, being of a minority racial or ethnic group, being less religious, being married longer, and having children in the home (Amato, Johnson, Booth, & Rogers, 2003; Bradbury, Fincham, & Beach, 2000; Holman, 2001; Karney & Bradbury, 1995). Not all studies are uniform in their findings and not all factors have the same effect on marital quality, but reviews of research and meta-analytic studies have found these background and demographic factors to be associated with marital quality. In addition, though the factors that predict marital quality in general tend to be similar for both wives and husbands, the strength of the associations at times differ (Karney & Bradbury, 1995).

Military-Related Variables

In addition to these background and demographic variables, additional variables specific to the military context may also influence marital quality. These include deployment, rank, whether the soldiers' family accompanied the soldier to his/her new duty station, current living situation (on-post or off-post), and dual-military status. Karney and Crown (2007) proposed an integrative theoretical model that posits military experiences (such as deployment, rank, and family relocation status) could play a key role in marital satisfaction and stability. While there has been little empirical examination of these variables in relation to marital quality to date, theory specific to military marriages suggests these variables might be related. Currently, there is no data on the linkages between rank, family relocation status, and current living situation related to marital satisfaction and there is limited data on the effects of deployment and dual-military status on marital satisfaction.

Schumm, Bell, and Gade (2000), in a longitudinal study of married soldiers deployed for an overseas peacekeeping mission, found moderate declines in soldiers' reported marital satisfaction during the deployment phase, with a return to pre-deployment levels approximately 18-months following deployment. The authors reported that marital quality, defined as trust, communication, mutual support, and ability to handle conflict did not change throughout the course of the study. In addition, Rosen and colleagues (1995) found that most Army spouses in their study adjusted well to their partner's deployment and that marital satisfaction prior to deployment was associated with both distance between the spouses and positive adjustment post deployment. Army wives that reported greater marital problems pre-deployment experienced more distance in their relationship post-deployment and positive marital satisfaction before deployment predicted positive adjustment post-deployment.

As of 2009, 8.9% of Active Duty married U.S. Army members were involved in dual-military marriages (Deputy Under Secretary of Defense, 2009). Soldiers in dual-military marriages differ with respect to gender, rank, and number of children compared to soldiers in traditional military-civilian marriages. Women in the U.S. Army are much more likely to be part of a dual-military marriage than men (39.3% of married female soldiers compared to 5.1% of married male soldiers) and over 80% of all dual-military marriages are among enlisted personnel (Deputy Under Secretary of Defense, 2009). Bowen, Orthner, Zimmerman, and Meehan (1992), found that dual-military couples had fewer children than couples where a male soldier was married to a female civilian. Similar to the lack of research on marital quality in the military, there is little information on marital quality in dual-military marriages. Bowen et al. (1992) found no significant differences between dual military couples and male soldiers married to civilian wives on measures of marital satisfaction, marital communication, and separation risk. In

general, both types of marriages had relatively high levels of marital satisfaction and communication and low levels of separation risk. In their study of 1,320 dual-military couples, Schumm, Resnick, Bollman, and Jurich (1998) found that female spouses reported lower marital satisfaction than male spouses ($ES = .14$). Like traditional military-civilian couples, more research exists on marital stability for dual-military couples. This line of research generally finds that male soldier/civilian wife marriages are the most stable and female soldier/civilian husband marriages are the least stable, with dual-military marriages falling in between with respect to stability (Karney & Crown, 2007). Overall, like military couples in general, very little data exists on the marital quality of dual-military couples.

Given the paucity of research on marital quality in the military, this study provides an initial, exploratory look into the background and demographic factors associated with being relationally distressed in a current cohort of U.S. Army soldiers. A better understanding of factors associated with distress in military marriages will provide educators with an ability to more specifically target at-risk marriages for intervention. Therefore, this study will address the following research questions:

1. Do soldiers in dual-military marriages differ in their relationship satisfaction when compared to soldiers in military-civilian marriages?
2. What are the factors associated with relational distress for active duty soldiers?

Method

Procedure

The study reported here is part of a larger study that sought to identify key factors that influenced military families' decision to relocate or not relocate with their soldier to a large Midwestern Army post. Active Component Soldiers were asked to contribute and participate in

the study in April of 2008. The larger study consisted of two phases, the first being a series of focus group interviews conducted with military soldier groups. These interviews sought to determine the factors that motivated families to either accompany or not accompany their soldier to a large Midwestern Army post. The second phase of this larger study included a web-based survey that was disseminated to soldiers, which inquired about the relocation factors that were identified in the focus groups.

The survey was developed by researchers at a Midwest University, and reviewed by the Post Command Group. All participants responded to a series of demographic questions regarding such factors as race/ethnicity, gender, military rank, and questions related to family life and structure. Additionally, participants responded to a series of quality of life questions, including relationship satisfaction. The Post Command Group and Post leaders identified participants through email notifications and invitations to participate in the study. Interested participants were directed to participate through an email link provided that took them directly to the online survey site. A secure survey site through the Midwest University was utilized to obtain participant data. Responses to the survey were confidential and identifying information was not associated with individual participant responses. The survey was approved by the university's Institutional Review Board (IRB) and approved by the Post Command Group. All participant responses were confidential. Each participant reviewed an online consent form prior to the survey and was debriefed on the purpose of the study upon completion of the survey.

Sample

Soldiers were included in the present study if they were currently in a relationship and completed the questions related to relationship satisfaction. These two criteria resulted in a sample comprised of 697 soldiers. Table 1 contains a description of the sample demographics

along with demographic information from the Active Duty Component of the Army as a whole from the same year as data collection (2008) for comparison (Deputy Under Secretary of Defense, 2008). The vast majority of the soldiers were male (87.1%) with a mean age of 31.35 years ($SD=7.39$). The majority of the participants self-identified as European American (67.0%), followed by African American (14.6%) and Latino/Hispanic (8.8%). Most of the soldiers in our study were junior enlisted, with 24.6% holding a rank between E1 and E4, 38.3% holding a rank of either E5 or E6, and 15.9% holding a rank between E7 and E9. Just over 21% of the sample included officers, both warrant officers and commissioned officers. Only 10.2% of the soldiers in the study had not been deployed during the current war (Operation Iraqi Freedom, Operation Enduring Freedom, or the Global War on Terror). Almost half of the soldiers had been deployed once (46.8%), 33.3% had been deployed twice, and 9.7% had been deployed 3 times or more.

The soldiers had been married for an average of 7.79 years ($SD=5.92$), with the majority (73.5%) having been married for 10 years or less. On average, participants in this study reported having 1.49 children ($SD=1.51$). The vast majority of soldiers reported that the family accompanied the soldier on relocations, with only 10.6% reporting that the family did not accompany the soldier to his or her new duty station. Finally, nearly two-thirds of participants (64.2%) reported living off-post.

Measures

Kansas Marital Satisfaction Scale (KMS). The KMS is a 3-item global assessment of relationship satisfaction (Schumm et al., 1986). The three items ask “How satisfied are you with your marriage, your husband/wife as a spouse, and your relationship with your husband or wife?” Individual item scores on the KMS vary from 1=very dissatisfied to 7=very satisfied, with total scores ranging from 3 to 21. Higher scores indicate higher levels of marital satisfaction. For

this study, we varied the language slightly so that the measure would be appropriate for married participants as well as for participants who are not married but are in committed relationships. The choice of the KMS to assess relationship quality follows the recommendation by others to treat relationship quality as the global evaluation of one's relationship (Fincham & Bradbury, 1987) and because the KMS is able to distinguish between relationally distressed and non-distressed individuals (White, Stahmann, & Furrow, 1994). Following the work of Crane, Middleton, and Bean (2000), we used a cut off score of 17 to group individuals in our sample into relationally distressed and non-distressed groups. The Cronbach's alpha reliability in the current study was .98.

Independent variables. In order to understand some of the differences between relationally distressed and non-distressed soldiers, we used a variety of other variables, including nominal and ordinal variables. The nominal variables included gender, race/ethnicity, relationship status, family relocation status, and whether families lived on-post or off-post. Ordinal variables included rank, relationship length, presence of children in the home and number of soldier deployments. Number of soldier deployments was the only aspect of deployment captured in the dataset. Therefore, other aspects of the deployment experience, including combat exposure, also are likely to provide important insights into the link between deployment and relationship distress.

Results

To determine whether soldiers in dual-military marriages or soldiers married to civilians differed on their marital satisfaction, independent samples *t*-tests were performed. Results indicated that there were no significant differences between dual-military ($M=18.4$, $SD=4.6$, $N=90$) and military-civilian marriages ($M=18.3$, $SD=4.5$, $N=605$) on marital satisfaction

($t = -0.19$, $p < n.s.$). Soldiers in dual-military marriages, compared to soldiers married to civilians, held a lower rank ($\chi^2(4) = 12.41$, $p < .05$, $\phi = 0.13$), were more likely to be of a racial or ethnic minority group ($\chi^2(3) = 28.35$, $p < .001$, $\phi = 0.21$), were younger ($\chi^2(3) = 13.63$, $p < .01$, $\phi = 0.14$), had been married for less time ($\chi^2(2) = 24.54$, $p < .001$, $\phi = 0.19$), and had fewer children ($\chi^2(4) = 23.13$, $p < .001$, $\phi = 0.19$). Based on the fact that soldiers in dual-military marriages and military-civilian marriages did not significantly differ on the basis of marital satisfaction, these two groups of soldiers were combined for the remainder of the analyses.

Next we conducted analyses to determine the percentage of soldiers that could be categorized as having distressed relationships. Based on the cut off score of 17 for the KMS outlined by Crane et al. (2000), 18.7% of soldier relationships could be categorized as distressed. Chi-square tests were then used to analyze the association between relationally distressed and non-distressed groups. For the ordinal level variables, additional analyses were computed to determine whether the associations between the distressed and non-distressed groups and the comparison variables were non-linear. The results of the chi-square analyses for soldiers can be found in Table 2.

There was a significant association between relationship distress and rank, relationship length, relationship status, and family relocation status. Rank was significantly associated with relationship satisfaction, $\chi^2(4) = 22.87$, $p < .001$, in that lower ranked soldiers were more likely to be categorized as relationally distressed than their higher ranked counterparts. Cramer's V was calculated to assess the strength of this relationship: $\phi = .18$. This corresponds to a small effect size. Based on the odds ratio, enlisted soldiers in this sample (E1-E9, $N=582$) were 2.3 times more likely to be relationally dissatisfied than were officers ($N=151$), whether commissioned or non-commissioned. Relationship length was significantly associated with relationship

satisfaction, $\chi^2 (3) = 10.10, p < .018, \phi = .12$. Soldiers in newer marriages/relationships were more likely to be distressed in their relationships than were soldiers in longer marriages. Likewise, soldiers who were currently dating or engaged to their partner ($N=34$) were significantly more likely to be in the relationally distressed group of soldiers than were married soldiers ($N=667$), $\chi^2 (1) = 13.54, p < .001, \phi = .14$. Finally, soldiers whose families did not accompany them to their new duty location ($N=108$) were 3.5 times more likely (based on the odds ratio) to be relationally distressed than were soldiers who had families that relocated to the new duty station ($N=638$), $\chi^2 (1) = 34.72, p < .001, \phi = .22$. The significant associations between relationship satisfaction and the ordinal variables were linear. In other words, there was no evidence of a curvilinear relationship between relationship satisfaction and rank and relationship satisfaction and relationship length. The other variables including gender, race/ethnicity, number of deployments, whether the soldier/family lived on or off post, or did or did not have children were not associated with relationship distress. In addition, we found that the number of children currently living in the home was not associated with relationship distress.

Discussion

The purpose of this study was to determine the degree to which background and demographic factors could differentiate distressed from non-distressed relationships among U.S. Army soldiers. In addition, we were interested in replicating the findings about whether soldiers in dual-military marriages do not differ in their relationship satisfaction when compared to soldiers in traditional-military marriages.

There are several important findings from the current study. First, in general, the vast majority of U.S. Army soldiers (81.3%) in this sample have marriages/relationships that can be categorized as non-distressed. There is very little published data to compare these distress levels

to, but using relationship satisfaction data from the 2004/2005 Survey of Army Families, Booth et al. (2007) found similar results for the spouse of a soldier, in that 82% of Army spouses were satisfied or very satisfied with their marriages. Therefore, our findings extend the literature by showing that soldiers, in general, have marriages/relationships that can be categorized as relationally non-distressed.

Second, the results from our sample indicate that soldiers in dual-military marriages have relationship satisfaction levels that are similar to those soldiers in military-civilian marriages. These findings emerged, despite the greater tendency for soldiers in dual-military marriages to be younger, more likely to be from a racial/ethnic minority group, and of lower rank, with its concomitant lower pay and generally lower educational levels. All of these variables tend to be factors that are associated with lower marital quality (Amato et al., 2003; Holman, 2001; Karney & Bradbury, 1995). Our findings, during a time of increased deployment and mission related stress, mirror earlier findings by Bowen et al. (1992), who found no significant differences between marital satisfaction levels of soldiers in dual-military marriages and soldiers with civilian wives. Dual-military couples could be perceived as more vulnerable to relationship distress because they have to deal with the added stress of balancing two time-intensive careers that can include long separations and unpredictable work schedules. These added stressors, coupled with characteristics such as younger age and lower rank could increase the risk for relationship distress and dissolution. On the other hand, increased family friendly policies in the military and increased services directed at families, including on-site child-care, coupled with a spouse who can truly understand the time and separation demands often required of military service could positively contribute to enhanced understanding and empathy related to job demands and expectations (Huffman & Payne, 2006). These support programs as well as

enhanced understanding regarding work expectations could provide a mechanism to buffer dual-military marriages despite the increased job demands.

Third, we found that rank, relocation status, relationship status, and relationship length were all factors that differentiated distressed from non-distressed soldier marriages. Specifically, we found that soldiers who held a lower rank, had families that did not accompany them to their current duty station, were dating or engaged as opposed to married, and were currently in newer marriages/relationships were more likely to be in relationships that could be characterized as distressed. Soldiers with lower ranks, in general, tend to be younger, less educated, and earn less money. In the civilian marriage literature, younger age, lower education, and lower income are factors associated with risk of lower marital quality and stability (Amato et al., 2003; Holman, 2001; Karney & Bradbury, 1995). Younger age is thought to be a contributor to lower marital quality due to younger spouses being less mature and possibly more naïve about relationships, less economically secure, which can increase stress and negatively influence mental health and relational interactions, and more likely to experience a shorter search process, increasing the likelihood of a poor match (Amato & Rogers, 1997; Booth & Edwards, 1985). Indeed, Hogan and Seifert (2009) found that the financial incentives that the U.S. military offers married soldiers leads to higher marriage rates at earlier ages for soldiers compared to their civilian counterparts. As a result, these financial incentives could potentially induce some soldiers to marry partners that they might not otherwise have considered marrying, potentially leading to poor marital matches that decrease marital quality and increase marital instability.

With respect to the finding that soldiers in newer marriages/relationships are more likely to be relationally distressed, we first attempted to ensure that this variable was not redundant with respect to rank, as soldiers with lower ranks are also more likely to have newer

relationships. These two variables are only moderately correlated ($r = .34$, $p < .001$) and therefore are measuring distinct constructs. The results of the greater likelihood of newer marriages/relationships to be relationally distressed could be that such relationships are more likely to dissolve over time. For example, 20% of first marriages end in separation or divorce within the first five years of marriage while this number rises to one-third of all marriages by ten years of marriage (Bramlett & Mosher, 2002). These numbers are even higher for cohabiting relationships, as 39% of cohabiting relationships dissolve within the first three years and 49% within the first five years (Bramlett & Mosher, 2002). Therefore, it is likely that a greater number of distressed marriages/relationships occur in the early years of the relationship and over time, many of these distressed relationships dissolve, leaving fewer distressed longer marriages.

The findings related to relationship status are interesting, in that soldiers who were dating or engaged were more likely to be distressed than soldiers who were married. We must first caution that these results are based on a relatively small sample, but with that said, nearly 4 out of 10 soldiers in the sample who were currently dating or engaged to their partner were in a distressed relationship. These results could speak to the greater difficulty in maintaining a dating relationship during duty station changes, deployments, and the high time demand often encountered by soldiers when the institutional supports, in the form of programs and benefits are not afforded to unmarried couples.

The results of this study also showed that family relocation status, specifically, having the soldiers' family not accompany the soldier to the new duty station, was associated with relationship distress. Given the cross-sectional nature of this study, we are not able to determine the relationship satisfaction prior to duty station relocation. It could be that poor relationship quality influenced the decision not to accompany the soldier to this duty station. On the other

hand, it could also be that this non-deployment related separation increased stress and conflict in the relationship, resulting in increased relational distress. It is likely that both scenarios are influencing this finding and additional research is needed to determine the mechanisms of influence.

Number of deployments, gender, race and ethnic minority status, whether the soldier lived on or off-post and whether the soldier had children or not was not associated with relationship distress. As described earlier, most of the studies related to marriage and deployment focus on marital stability, rather than marital satisfaction or distress and, in general, find that deployment is not related to marital dissolution (Karney & Crown, 2007). Nearly all of the soldiers in this study had been deployed at least once, and one-third of the soldiers had been deployed two or more times. We have no way of determining the timing of the soldiers most recent deployment--whether or not the soldier was currently deployed, just returned from a deployment, or had been home for some time and was getting ready to deploy again. Notwithstanding this limitation, the number of deployments was not related to relationship satisfaction. These results support the limited research available that deployment does not seem to affect soldiers at least 18-months post deployment (Schumm et al., 2000) and that most spouses of deployed soldiers adjust well to the deployment (Rosen et al., 1995). But, as with studies looking at the effects of deployment on mental health, it seems to be that combat exposure, not just deployment itself, influences well-being (Castro & McGurk, 2007) and that stress reactions, including PTSD related to combat, mediates the relationship between deployment and relationship distress (Galovski & Lyons, 2004; Nelson Goff, Crow, Reisbig, & Hamilton, 2007). Also, total number of deployments does not get at the subjective experience of

deployment difficulty, which may be a more salient factor related to relationship distress than total number of deployments (Burrell, Adams, Durand, & Castro, 2006).

Limitations & Future Directions

There are several limitations to this study. First, the sample came from one Army post and therefore participants may not be representative of soldiers Army wide. Second, like many studies in this area, we lacked variables related to marital processes (e.g., communication, conflict resolution, spousal support) and were limited in our understanding of the association of deployment to relational distress because we only had data on the number of deployments and not data related to combat exposure or perceived stress related to deployment. Despite these limitations, there were also several strengths related to this study, including our large sample size, diversity of participants with respect to several important variables (i.e., rank, race/ethnic background), and our ability to differentiate distressed from non-distressed relationships.

The results of this study have implications for education and practice. For example, these results suggest that lower ranked soldiers in newer marriages and relationships could be the specific target of relationship education related intervention programs. Many good programs currently exist to support military couples (Stanley et al., 2005), but research from civilian intervention programs has found that those most at risk or in need of such services often do not attend these programs (Sullivan & Bradbury, 1997). This problem may be partially ameliorated by adapting the existing evidence-based interventions to address challenges specific to military marriages. The Prevention and Relationship Education Program (PREP) has been adapted for military couples and is currently being tested with Army couples (Stanley et al., 2005). Offering relationship education programs through an Internet-based format may also help get these interventions to those most in need of the service. In addition, these results also highlight the

need to find additional ways to support not yet married soldiers as they develop relationships, especially given their greater rates of early marriage compared to their civilian counterparts (Hogan & Seifert, 2009). Targeting not yet married soldiers who are dating or in committed relationships may help to strengthen those relationships before marriage or to assist soldiers in making better relational choices to improve the chances of long-term marital quality and stability. The Army currently offers one such program, Premarital Interpersonal Choices and Knowledge, which is intended to assist single soldiers in finding a good partner (Van Epp, Futris, Van Epp, & Campbell, 2008).

The results of this study point to the need for additional research into the association between relocation status and relationship distress. To what degree is current marital quality influencing the decision to relocate or not relocate versus the circumstances related to choosing not to relocate negatively influencing marital quality? The decision to not relocate could be made for many reasons, including the soldiers' deployment soon after relocation or the inability of the spouse to find work in the region around the new duty station. These factors that result in living apart could be what negatively influences relationship distress, not marital quality prior to the relocation. In addition, future research on dual-military couples should determine the degree to which they are at increased risk for lower marital quality and greater instability. It has been assumed that these couples do encounter increased stressors and that the military support system and their ability to understand each other's work context is what buffers them against the increased stress placed on their marriage. These linkages have yet to be studied empirically. Finally, like previous suggestions, more process oriented and longitudinal studies need to be developed in order to determine the factors that contribute to marital quality and stability over time in military marriages (Karney & Crown, 2007).

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Table 1

Demographic Information for the Sample (n=697) and Total Active Duty Army Personnel

Factor and Level	<i>n</i>	%	% Army Personnel (2008)
Gender			
Male	607	87.1	86.4
Female	90	12.9	13.6
Age			
≤ 25	186	26.6	44.4
26-30	177	25.3	21.5
31-40	250	35.8	25.5
41+	86	12.3	8.6
Racial/Ethnic Origin			
African American (Black)	98	14.6	19.8
Latino/Hispanic	59	8.8	10.9
European American (White)	451	67.0	62.7
Other	65	9.7	6.6
Soldier Rank			
E1-E4	172	24.6	45.9
E5-E6	268	38.3	27.6
E7-E9	111	15.9	10.3
O1-O3 & W1-W2	98	14.0	9.6
O4+ & W3+	51	7.3	6.6
Number of Deployments			
0	60	10.2	
1	275	46.8	
2	196	33.3	
3+	57	9.7	
Relationship Length			
Married ≤ 4 Years	264	38.1	
Married 5-10 Years	245	35.4	
Married 11+ Years	184	26.6	
Number of Children			
0	197	29.1	
1	148	21.9	
2	190	28.1	
3	95	14.0	
4+	47	6.9	
Family Relocation Status			
Did Not Accompany	69	10.6	
Accompanied	616	89.4	
Live On/Off Post			
On-Post	248	35.8	
Off-Post	444	64.2	

Table 2
Factors Associated with Relationally Distressed and Non-Distressed Soldiers

Factor and Level	<i>n</i>	<u>Percentage Relationally Distressed or Non-Distressed</u>	
		Relationally Distressed	Non-Distressed
Soldier Rank			
E1-E4	185	29.2	70.8
E5-E6	283	24.7	75.3
E7-E9	114	13.2	86.8
O1-O3 & W1-W2	100	15.0	85.0
O4+ & W3+	51	5.9	94.1
$\chi^2 (4) = 22.87, p < .001, \phi = .18$			
Family Relocation Status			
Did Not Accompany	108	43.5	56.5
Accompanied	638	18.2	81.8
$\chi^2 (1) = 34.72, p < .001, \phi = .22$			
Relationship Status			
Dating/Engaged	34	41.2	58.8
Married/Remarried	667	16.5	83.5
$\chi^2 (1) = 13.54, p < .001, \phi = .14$			
Relationship Length			
Married \leq 4 Years	299	26.1	73.9
Married 5-10 Years	247	21.1	78.9
Married 11-20 Years	165	14.5	85.5
Married 21+ Years	20	10.0	90.0
$\chi^2 (3) = 10.10, p < .018, \phi = .12$			